

TWELFth Blumber

FRESH TAPPED.

The Mellowed Buck Flows Freely
Through Accustomed
Channels.

The Brewers Beer up Bravely
Under Huge Chunks of
Adversity.

A Fresh Supply of Bourbon From
Kentucky's Damsel Still.

The Brewer's Convention.
Special Dispatch to This City.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—The following resolutions were adopted at the morning session of the Brewers' convention.

Resolved, That the founders of these states and the inalienable rights of the people, while they created state and federal governments for the proper and prudent dispatch of public business, were careful to guard that personal freedom to citizens, which object all well organized communities preserve, and that the only limit they placed to the action of an individual was where it invaded the right of any of his peers, and that while the duty to the state forbids offenses against property and person, and punishes an infraction of the law, and all attempts to prescribe dress, food, drink, regulate private manners at the arbitrary will of the majority, or make men moral by bandit legislation, are not only futile of themselves, mischievous in their consequences, and leading to tyranny on one side and contempt of the law on the other, but they are beyond the scope of power of any government established by the people.

Resolved, That the propriety of the manufacture of malt liquor as a drink food is recognized as healthful and needful by the instincts of the human race and habits of temperate men and whose consumption for centuries has been continuous with the growth, prosperity and progress of the most civilized and enlightened people, has passed beyond honest, intelligent controversy, and only denied by idiots and fanatics; that we, as brewers, have the same rights, neither more nor less, as any body of men engaged in a necessary and beneficial industry, and that we shall peacefully, firmly and by lawful means defend these rights and in that defense we confidently ask the aid and co-operation of all honest men interested in the maintenance of good order, preservation of rights, property and freedom of person and in free enjoyment of any innocent pleasure that does not infringe on the rights of others.

The resolutions further declare the brewers, irrespective of party, will support that party which sustains equitable government and personal freedom, and that they will work against any party attempting to dictate to men what food and drink they may take. The resolutions also ask congress to reduce the tax on malt liquors one-half, and to restore the tax on glass bottles to the old rate. The reason given for the reduction of the tax on malt liquors is, sound public policy in the interest of temperance and good order; that malt liquors are at least stimulant and most nutritive of all alcoholic drinks consumed by man and should have their consumption preferably encouraged by lessening the tax upon them.

DETROIT, Mich., May 17.—At the meeting of the brewers this morning the attendance was light. The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted.

Henry Reuter, of Boston, eulogized the administration of Green B. Rams, of the revenue department. Resolutions of respect were adopted in honor of members who had died during the year.

The literary bureau reported that \$4,000 were spent during the year, and a further appropriation of like amount for next year was voted.

The committee on restrictive legislation recommended employing Senator Vest of Missouri at an expense of \$2,500 to plead the test case from Kansas under the prohibitory law; also an appropriation of \$2,000 was voted to assist Maryland brewers in their contests.

A resolution was adopted fixing the hop tariff at seven cents per pound. Several members addressed the convention in favor of vigorous means towards increasing the membership of the association and thus its power and influence. The president announced that the matter was receiving the attention of the trustees.

The matter of appointment of a special committee to consider technical questions was referred to the trustees with power. The committee on nominations reported as follows: President, Herman B. Schuman, Brooklyn; vice president, Henry Claussen of New York; secretary, Richard Kahenmayer, New York. The only changes in the board of trustees were the election of Jacob Conrad of Philadelphia and Emil Schankens of Milwaukee. E. W. Volght of Detroit was nominated on the vigilance committee. Three fellows were appointed and the convention then took a recess.

After recess the ticket reported by the committee was unanimously elected. It was decided to hold the next convention in New York, the third Tuesday in May, 1884, unless some other city meanwhile should offer to entertain the convention. The customary resolutions of thanks were adopted and the convention adjourned.

Knott Nominated for Governor.
Special Dispatch to This City.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The convention this morning nominated J. Proctor Knott for governor.

After the gubernatorial nomination resolutions were adopted, the first three of which relate to state matters and the endorsement of the St.

Louis convention of 1879 and at Cincinnati in 1880. The fourth and last resolution was: That the convention amend our state constitution under the form of law in order to bring our constitution in line with the progress of the age. We favor development of the resources of the state by friendly relation, inviting capital and immigration from abroad; we send words of cheer and congratulation to the democracy of the union on the magnificent prospects of victory at the next presidential election, and we assure them, as heretofore, the old guard of this commonwealth will be at the front battle to fight for the good of the whole people of our republic.

Balloting for lieutenant governor was progressing without result at 6, when the convention adjourned.

The Miners Convention.
Special Dispatch to This City.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 17.—The miners inter-state convention met this morning at the regular hour. After the usual opening exercises the committee on constitution presented a report which was unanimously adopted. Section first defines the duties of the executive board, which will be immediately inquired into any and all matters that may exist in any locality and ascertain the cause of trouble and its effect upon the whole and be governed accordingly.

A resolution ordering an assessment of five cents per capita to defray expenses of organizing and to be paid before July 1st next, was adopted. Thomas A. Armstrong, of the Labor Tribune, was elected president and ordered to collect assessment. Adjourned for dinner.

After adjournment the Pennsylvania delegation held a meeting and decided to hold a state convention, to be held after the interstate convention adjourns, the object being a reorganization. When the convention was called to order in the afternoon the committee on ways and means presented the following resolutions, which were adopted after some little discussion.

Resolved, That the executive board be conferred with power by the miners of the different sections to appoint organizers to visit localities where no organization exists; that the board have power to draw on the treasurer for money necessary to defray their expenses in attending the session, and also the expenses of organizers; that the National Labor Tribune be recognized as the official organ; that the secretary prepare an official statement of the proceedings for publication in the Tribune and that the editor send a copy to every delegate present; that the section taken by the miners with regard to ratification or rejection of the proceedings be returned through the general officers of the state association to the executive board; that the executive board be requested, at its earliest convenience, to request states and districts not organized to do so at once; that the convention favor the establishment of schools of mining in the various mining districts in connection with the present school system; that every encouragement be given to the passage of the mining law for better security of health and safety among the craft; that the adoption of the system of check-weighmen be encouraged throughout the states, and that thanks be tendered to the Pittsburgh miners for the hospitalities extended.

The convention, having finished its business, then adjourned subject to call of the executive board. The executive board of the Interstate association met this evening and adjourned temporarily.

The Insurance Business.
Special Dispatch to This City.

NEW YORK, May 17.—At the annual meeting of the national board of fire underwriters to-day, President Heald in an address said the past year had not been a profitable one, and the point which has been reached in this is pregnant with danger to the entire system as at present conducted. The reduction of the maximum rate of commission to 15 per cent. worked much to the good of the business.

The following officers were elected: President, D. A. Heald; vice president, J. W. Murray; secretary, D. W. C. Skilton; treasurer, J. S. Parlane. Resolutions were adopted declaring the national board ought to embrace all reputable companies doing fire insurance business on stock capital in the United States; that it was of the highest importance to the insurance interest to show a strong front to the attacks on its business arising from oppressive legislation, excessive taxation, &c.; and that, from the board consist of men of high standing and influence. The president announced that the matter was receiving the attention of the trustees.

The matter of appointment of a special committee to consider technical questions was referred to the trustees with power. The committee on nominations reported as follows: President, Herman B. Schuman, Brooklyn; vice president, Henry Claussen of New York; secretary, Richard Kahenmayer, New York. The only changes in the board of trustees were the election of Jacob Conrad of Philadelphia and Emil Schankens of Milwaukee. E. W. Volght of Detroit was nominated on the vigilance committee. Three fellows were appointed and the convention then took a recess.

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GREETING LITTLE MAC.

The Old Commander of the Army
of the Potomac Meeting
With the Veterans.

An Enthusiastic, Tumultuous
and Hearty Greeting.

The Principal Points of McClellan's Address.

THE VETERANS.
Special Dispatch to This City.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The society of the Army of the Potomac for the execution of Mount Vernon to-day had three steamers—George Leary, a large river steamer, and United States steamer Talapoosa and revenue cutter Ewing, the latter having been placed at the disposal of the committee by the navy and treasury departments. On the three boats were about 1,000 members of the society and their guests, including many ladies and residents of Washington. A collection was served on each of the boats and the trip down the river was enjoyed by army songs and impromptu speeches. After remaining two hours at Mount Vernon the veterans and party returned to the city.

The banquet to-night at Abner's summer garden closed the reunion. The full marine band furnished music for the occasion, assisted by a glee club of twenty singers. The music was of a martial character, consisting of the principal songs of the rebellion. The rendition of familiar airs aroused much enthusiasm among the veterans, who frequently lent their voices to swell the chorus. At the principal table were seated the officers of the society and distinguished guests, among them Generals Sherman, McClellan, Rosecrans, Slocum, Schofield, Bingham and Van Vleet. Rear Admiral Rogers, General Schenck, General Waller, Senator Miller, of California, and Commissioner of Penitentiaries Dudley, Gen. McClellan made his appearance some time after the banquet began, and as soon as he entered some one called out: "Three cheers for Little Mac!" They were given heartily, most of the guests rising to respond. The old commander of the Army of the Potomac bowed his acknowledgments to the cheering throng, and in the rear of the guests' table, shaking hands here and there with old friends, took a seat next to Gen. Sherman. The first toast, "The President," was drunk standing. The next toast, "The Army of the United States," was responded to by General Sherman.

Rear Admiral Rogers answered for the navy. General John F. Miller, United States senator from California, responded to the next toast, "The Armies of the West." He said the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee shared with the army of the Potomac the spirit of self-sacrifice. They were ready to perish that the union might live. He spoke of the battles of the armies of the west and of their commanders, Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, McPherson and others, and at the mention of each name the veterans loudly cheered. The next toast, "The Army of the Potomac," was responded to by Gen. McClellan. As the name of their old commander was announced and he rose to address them, the veterans sprang upon chairs and burst into cheer after cheer. For two or three minutes the clamor was deafening, men pounded the tables, stamped with their feet and shouted themselves hoarse. Viewed from the gallery during this space of time the retiring room was a surging, tumultuous sea of heads, arms, napkins, hats and even crutches, with which the owners were wildly gesticulating in their enthusiasm and excitement. General McClellan stood calmly bowing during the tumult, and when it slowly subsided he stepped forward, a voice of deep feeling and speaking in measured tones, he began his greeting to his old command. Every voice was hushed. He said, "In the days long past and gone forever, when we were young and strong, full of life and hope, and the future lay before us, there were such relations between us that it seems to me too cold and formal to address you simply as 'Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen.' Our chairman has brought to me intelligence that I need not be up from the very jaws of death, and when assigned to the command of a division of new troops he hurried by forced marches to the assistance of his commander on the bloody field of Antietam. There can be no form or ceremony between him and myself. Very many, perhaps most of you, were with me when in this very city I assumed command of that mass of brave men, unorganized and untrained, who composed the nucleus of what afterward became the Army of the Potomac. Those of you who were with me then were more to me than dear comrades, more than brothers in arms—you were as my very children." This was McClellan's opening and in this strain he proceeded to the close. He spoke of "the trying times of in which you and I did our best for the country" and recalled the well loved and familiar faces which all missed from their ranks. He said, "I see now in this city, the capital of the nation, as it was when I came here from western Virginia, full of disorganizing troops in imminent danger of attack. I see quiet and order restored as if by magic when you at once responded to my appeals and seconded my endeavors. I remember well the mass of raw troops pouring in, badly armed, improperly equipped, but composed of the best men that ever responded to an appeal to arms, actuated by the highest and purest motives of patriotism, discussing no party questions, knowing but one thing—that the country was in danger and that they were ready to give their lives to save it. I saw an army come

out of that mass; I saw it assuming order, discipline and instruction. Then followed that tedious and unnecessary work of fortifications on the capital, a work which set the army free to strike where its blows were felt and which more than once saved the capital. I saw that army become capable of being hauled off to march and under fire, and leave camps in which it had been created and go to the peninsula. There you stood by me, and I stood by you; and I do not forget how nobly you passed through your first experience of battle." He sketched briefly at this point some of the principal battles, and alluded to the seven days' fight as made "in obedience to orders from Washington, to cover the advance of reinforcements which never came, though the enemy came instead. Fortunately," he continued, "this had been foreseen, and days before transports with supplies had been sent to the James to await the army." He then spoke of the gallantry with which the army fought when removed from his command, and the glad confidence with which it welcomed his return; the battle of Antietam; of his withdrawal from the army of the Potomac on what he then believed, and still believed, was the eve of a decisive battle, never to meet that army again as a commander.

Continuing, he said: "The army which it was my fortune to organize and create, the army that became an army of veterans, I, as its earliest and last commander, was surpassed by any of the historic armies of the world in efficiency, valor and achievement." The remaining toasts were responded to as follows: "The Loyal Legion,"—Gen. Robt. C. Schenck. "Grand Army of the Republic,"—Gen. W. W. Dudley. "Sweethearts and Wives,"—Chas. Dwyer Warner. "Who Volunteers,"—Gen. Francis A. Walker. "The Press,"—Capt. Isaac H. Bromley, of the New York Tribune. Speaking was not concluded until after one this morning.

SPORTING.
Special Dispatches to This City.

THE HILLIARD TOURNEYMENT.
NEW YORK, May 17.—The sixth game of the cushion croquet tournament was played this afternoon between Wm. Sexton and Thos. Wallace. The game was hotly contested, the score frequently standing within a point or two of each other, Wallace generally leading. In the ninety-fifth inning Wallace ran the game out. Score: Wallace 500, best run 35, average 52.95; Sexton 445, best run 47, average 44.95.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Point Breck's race: 3:00 class, Ebrova won in straight heat; time 2:28. 2:23 class, Cyclone won; best time 2:29. LEXINGTON, May 17.—The Kentucky association meeting concluded to-day. Track fast. First race, mile, Centerville won. Mandamus second, Toney Foster third; time, 1:48. Second race, blue ribbon sweepstakes, 3-year olds, mile and a half, Leonatus won, Markland second, Victor third; time, 2:38. Third race, consolation purse for beaten horses, mile heats, Lizzie S. won, Wallflower second, Donogh McKee third; time, 1:45. 1:47. WASHINGTON, May 17.—National Flower club: First race, mile dash, Flower of Meath won, Hilarity second; time, 1:45. Second race, Anslon stake one mile, Fairview won, Caromel second; time, 1:40. Third race, One and one-eighth miles, Oklaedok won, Ruler second; time, 1:57. Fourth race, mile heats, Jim Nelson won, Col. Watson second; time, 1:40. Sweepstakes, regular course, Judge Murray won; time, 3:49.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The trotting team Midnight Enchantress, owned by Wm. Brockfeller, were driven by him a mile on Fleetwood track Wednesday evening to a road wagon in 2:22. The horses had been driven together but twice previously and Brockfeller is 55 pounds overweight.

BASE BALL.
CHICAGO, May 17.—Chicago 15, New York 2.

DETROIT, May 17.—Detroit 12, Cleveland 9.

CLEVELAND, May 17.—Cleveland 11, Boston 1.

BUFFALO, May 17.—Buffalo 9, Providence 13.

Railroad Meeting and Election.
Special Dispatch to This City.

BOSTON, May 17.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad this morning, 513,072 shares were represented. The following board of directors were elected: W. B. Strong, B. A. Cheney, B. E. Tossell, Thomas Nickerson, A. W. Nickerson, Levi C. Wade, S. C. Nutt, Boston; E. F. Winslow, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, Jesse Seligman, J. D. Fish, W. F. Buckley, New York. At a special meeting of directors the following officers were chosen: President, H. C. Nutt, Boston; vice president, E. F. Winslow, New York; secretary and treasurer, C. T. Tucker, Boston; auditor, D. L. Gallup, Boston.

OFF TO BRITAIN.
Special Dispatch to This City.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Judge McFarlane, commissioner of the general land office, will leave Washington tomorrow for Britain, Neb., where he will represent the government at the sale of the Otis Indian reservation.

The Iowa Pool.
Special Dispatch to This City.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Chicago and Rock Island railroad has given notice of its withdrawal from the Iowa pool as far as the passenger business is concerned. The reason given for the step is that as the pool is now arranged it is simply a dead letter, as it cannot be carried out as long as the Milwaukee and St. Paul refuse to join.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

President Villard's Report of
the Condition of the
Country.

An Era of Unexampled Prosperity Prevailing in the Northwest.

The Completion of the Road
in August, Anticipated
by Shippers.

Secretary Teller Decides Disputed
Questions Concerning the
Land Grants.

Special Dispatch to This City.

NEW YORK, May 17.—President Villard, of the Northern Pacific railroad, just returned from a tour of inspection, submitted a report at the meeting of the board of directors. He says San Francisco has been blessed with sufficient rain to insure his farmers larger crops this year than, perhaps, ever before. In Oregon and Washington Territory about 30,000 immigrants have settled, coming principally from eastern, middle and coast states. All cities and towns of Oregon and Washington Territory are greatly improved, business flourishing and there is plenty of ready money. Crop prospects of western Oregon and eastern Washington Territory are unusually encouraging.

He estimated that upwards of 28,000 tons of grain will be garnered in eastern Washington and 45,000 in eastern Oregon. This is a large increase over any previous year. The Oregon and Idaho route line will be completed in thirteen months, giving railroad connection with the great lakes and St. Paul to San Francisco via the Northern Pacific and the Oregon and California systems. The completion of the latter road will affect somewhat ocean steamships. The Oregon Railway Navigation company's business increased so much that the facilities of the latter line have been enlarged. The town of Seattle, on Puget sound, have enjoyed an extra growth recently, and threaten to rival San Francisco by reason of the grain products and iron resources. The report further states that Villard was pleased with the resources of Montana. At Helena and Butte City thousands of tons of ore are on the dump waiting shipment via the Northern Pacific to Baltimore and elsewhere. Butte City has nine smelting works, all of which are at work in high grade ore. The condition of the construction is so far advanced as to ensure the completion of the road by the end of August. Merchants on the Pacific coast are withholding the shipment of full supplies until the completion of the Northern Pacific road. The tracks are in first rate condition and trains can be run as fast as forty miles an hour. At St. Paul and Minneapolis real estate has advanced in some cases as high as 800 per cent, owing to large purchases of land by the Oregon and Transcontinental Company for terminal purposes for the Northern Pacific railroads. In conclusion, Villard stated that there is every prospect that the road is about to enter upon an era of uninterrupted prosperity.

THE U. P. LAND GRANT.
Special Dispatch to This City.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The secretary of the interior today opened a long session upon the question submitted by the commissioner of the general land office regarding the propriety of withdrawing from entry and settlement all sections of land within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific railroad. The commissioner was of the opinion that the recent decisions by the secretary had tended to reverse the usual practice of the land office in such cases. Namely, to withdraw lands comprised within the granted and indemnity limits upon filing of the map of definite location. In his decision the secretary denies this construction is to be placed upon his former decisions and holds the matter is open for consideration of the department. After quoting granting acts of 1864 and 1870, the secretary calls attention to the fact that they do not provide either specifically or generally for the exclusive withdrawal of land within either the granted or indemnity limits. The power of the department to withdraw granted lands without such direction is beyond question, says the secretary, and authority to withdraw indemnity lands must follow and in fact such authority has been repeatedly exercised. The company claim that the acts operate as absolute withdrawal of the right of entry in both granted and indemnity lands from the moment of fixing the route of definite location. This is undoubtedly true of granted lands, but to indemnity lands the law gives no title, but a right to acquire title by selection based on a deficiency in the granted lands.

The acts place the whole subject under the direction of the secretary and the interior, and it must be held that the power resides in that department to adjudicate when, in what manner, and to what extent the statute exercises such control and direction, so as to give to the public, as well as the particular grantees, all the rights and privileges granted by law.

The secretary says: "I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that vast areas of lands (public but for a right selection) lying within the indemnity limits are barred to settlement, and that the area of arable lands open to settlement is not great when compared with the increasing demand, and is rapidly diminishing. If the company neglects to make its selections, and takes advantage of the withdrawal heretofore made, or that may be made hereafter, to withhold lands within the indemnity limits from the opera-

tion of settlement laws not actually needed to make good losses they have sustained, it will be the duty of the department to revoke such order of withdrawal. In reply to your suggestion whether 'the withdrawal in the indemnity limits of this grant are to stand so far as made,' I have to say that I am of the opinion that such withdrawals should, at least for the present, be maintained. I am further of the opinion that, upon filing the maps of the approved definite location, withdrawals of lands within the indemnity limits should be made by you to the extent of the first indemnity limits. Such action will be in accordance with the practice heretofore pursued by your office in reference to withdrawals under the grant in question. I must decline to comply with the request of the company to cause the withdrawal of lands within the second indemnity limits. The territories nearest these lands are fifty miles and the farthest sixty miles distant from the line of the road, as I am at present advised. I do not think it probable the company will ever be obliged to resort to those limits for selection of lien lands, but if such should be the case there will doubtless be sufficient quantity of land left within such limits to enable the company to secure the full amount of its grant.

The Iron Situation.
Special Dispatch to This City.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.—The iron situation is unchanged. Interest is increasing, however, as the date approaches for the presentation of the scale to the manufacturers for their signatures. President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated association, said they would present last year's scale next week, and if it was not signed by June 1st, a strike would certainly take place, as the association would make no concessions. The manufacturers are equally determined and positively assert that the scale will not be signed unless the workmen submit to a reduction.

The Live Stock Envoys.
Special Dispatch to This City.

CHICAGO, May 17.—J. H. Saunders, of this city, member of the United States treasury cattle commission, leaves for Europe next week on a special government mission. It is understood his trip has particular reference to the restrictions which are now imposed upon our export cattle trade with Great Britain, and our pork trade with Germany and other European countries. He is also under instruction to examine into and report upon the dangers, if any, from contagious and infectious diseases to which our livestock is exposed by further importations from European countries, to visit and report on the international live stock show, which is to be held in July next at Hamburg, and to make general survey of the live stock interests in Europe as compared with our own, under direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

Texas School and Railroad Lands.
Special Dispatch to This City.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 17.—Acting State Treasurer W. B. Wortham brought up an important question concerning a class of lands involving millions of acres and reaching purchasers all over the country. He reduced a tender of over \$75,000 made by various parties for lands purchased. He explained that certain railroad corporations holding land certificates made surveys of alternate school sections and had filed notes taken. Now, parties claiming that these surveys were not valid, come forward and propose to purchase the lands under what is known as the "50 cent law," and have tendered full payments for the lands they desired, including alternate school sections, with railroad sections. The last legislature having declared that questionable surveys by railroads for the benefit of school lands are valid, Mr. Wortham refused to include them as 50-cent lands. He offered to receive money on railroad sections but not on alternate school lands. The parties represented by Judge Hancock for their advice made their tenders for both kinds of lands in bulk, refusing to divide the question, and thus raising an important issue with the state.

The Chinese Must Go.
Special Dispatch to This City.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 17.—Accounts from the main land state that the conduct of the men who attacked the Chinese was cowardly and brutal. The white men who had the altercation with the Chinese were beaten off with sticks. At night, when the Chinese were in bed, the camp was attacked by a crowd of white men, armed with clubs, who struck down the Chinese as they rushed out of their cabins in the dark. Nine were left on the ground for dead. The mob then set fire to the houses and camp and tried to put out the fire, but there being no water everywhere was burned up. Yis Took died in the morning. The Chinese sent to Dyton for wagons to bring the murdered man and wounded to town, there being no white doctor willing to assist the Chinese. The Chinese doctor from Yale says three more of the wounded will die. Nine Chinese had frightful wounds about the head, in one case the brain oozing. The coroner found it impossible to procure medical examination of the murdered man.

A Shoplifter Caught.
Special Dispatch to This City.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A pretty and intelligent young woman, giving her name as Kittie Mitchell, said by the police to be the daughter of a member of the New York legislature, was arrested this afternoon for shoplifting. Her play, as she confessed, was to steal articles and soon after bring them to the store from which she got them and get their value in money, stating she bought them, but had decided they were not what she wanted. The victimized merchants could not refuse the goods, as she always refused and showed the price tags.

"BOYCOTT THE POPE."

Firebrand Finerty's Appeal to
Irishmen at Home and
Abroad.

A Terrific Arraignment of Pa-
pal Bulls From Adrian's to
the Present.

And the Unholy Alliance of His
Holiness With the Queen of
England.

Finerty's Advice to Irishmen.
Special Dispatch to This City.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Citizen, the Irish organ here, in a column and a half editorial, headed "Boycott the Pope," says: Of all the productions of papal interference in the affairs of Ireland that have marked the policy of the Vatican from the days of Adrian IV, to those of John XXII, and from the reign of that pontiff to the present time, the last circular addressed by Leo XIII. to the Irish bishops and clergy is regarded as the Parnell fund is the most intolerably impudent. If the Irish people submit cravenly to this latest Italian lash, the whip being furnished by the pope's ally—Victoria, "by the grace of God," and so forth, "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India," they will forfeit the respect of the world at large. But what are they going to do about it? may be asked. We reply, let us hold public meetings throughout every diocese of Ireland, pass resolutions sternly denouncing any more of His Holiness' unholy intervention in Irish politics, and tell him once and for all time, firmly and respectfully, to mind his own business as head of the Catholic church. They might supplement this action by resolving not to contribute a single cent of the monetary papal chair or at least until he quits his palatial and scandalous political alliance with the arch enemy of the Irish nation and race. In a word, we advise our countrymen, if they have any respect for themselves or for Ireland, to boycott the Pope and teach him a lesson that will be servicable at least to his successors. Out of some of the monetary supplies of Leo XIII. and teach him, without being misunderstood, that the Irish race cannot be bulldozed into slavery by the bayonets of England or by the thunders of Rome. We hope the Irish bishops and clergy will have backbone enough to resent this Roman outrage on their patriotism. Ireland will stand by them against Pope Leo and any other foreign busy body, be he "Saxons or Italian."

Montana Rioters.
Special Dispatch to This City.

HEZEMAN, Mont., May 17.—The sheriff of this county received a telegram Tuesday night from Gallatin City, stating that a riot had broken among laborers on the Northern Pacific railway, and that the town was in the hands of a mob. Sheriff Blakely and posse started at once, and arriving at Gallatin, surrounded it, compelling all to throw up their hands. The leaders were arrested and thrown into the Bezman jail.

Preferred Suicide to Hanging.
Special Dispatch to This City.

JACKSON, Miss., May 17.—Henry Fleming was hanged yesterday at Pittsburg, Calhoun county, for a murder committed two years ago. An immense crowd witnessed the execution. Fleming was cool and self-possessed. When at the gallows he attempted to kill himself with a small pocket knife, and inflicted a wound in his throat, but it was not fatal. His neck was broken by the fall and the death struggle lasted but an instant.

CAPITAL NOTES.
Special Dispatch to This City.

STAR ROUTE.
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Owing to the illness of Juror Geo. B. Sheriff no progress was made in the star route trial to-day.

THE VETERANS.

The United States steamers Talapoosa and Ewing and the steamboat Geo. Leary to-day conveyed the members of the society of the Army of the Potomac and a number of invited guests to Mt. Vernon. To-night a grand banquet will be given the society.

WILL convince you of the wonderful curative properties combined in Hood's SARSAPARILLA. If the remarkable cures that have been effected by its use fail to impress upon your mind this repeatedly proven fact? Thousands are using it, and all declare that it is a medicine possessing more power and efficacy than any other. If you are sick or in that condition that you cannot call yourself either sick or well, go and get a bottle of Hood's SARSAPARILLA, and realize yourself how this medicine hits the right spots, and puts all the machinery of your body into working order.

From the Registrar of Deeds for Middlesex County, Northern District.

LOWELL, MASS.—Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co., Gentlemen:—It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's SARSAPARILLA. My health has been such that for some years past I have been obliged to take a large quantity of medicine, and have never found anything that hit my wants as your SARSAPARILLA. It cures my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over. Respectfully yours, J. H. THOMPSON.

One of our prominent business men said to us the other day: "In the spring my wife got all run down and could not eat anything; passing your store I saw a pile of Hood's SARSAPARILLA in the window, and I got a bottle. After she had been taking it a week she was a rousing appetite, and it did her everything. She took three bottles, and it was the best three dollars I ever invested."

Hood's SARSAPARILLA.
Sold by all druggists. Price at a bottle, or six bottles for \$5. J. H. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.